Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXII. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1842. No. 1149.

From the National Intelligencer.

FLORIDA.

Messrs. Dales & Seaton: Let me be permitted, through your columns, to invite attention, in a brief way, to the great inducements held out by a late act of Congress to settlement in Florida. That act grants, in fee simple, a quarter section of land to every head of a family, or single man over eighteen years of age, who will settle in Florida, south of the ninth township, prior to the 4th of August, 1843; and the only material condition is, continued residence for five years, and occupation and cultivation of five acres for four years of that time.

Nothing can be more attractive than the offer of such terms for settlement *in such a country as Florida*. By means of its provisions a freehold and home is at once obtained without price, and large families may be enabled, by emigration, "to set in the world" at once all their male members over eighteen, and all their female members, too, who will make haste to convert their clever lovers into good husbands.

The operation of the act is limited to two hundred thousand acres; and as there is much room for choice in locations, and there is already evidence of much intended emigration, it behooves those who contemplate removal *to lose no time in reaching there.* The first comer will of courre be best served.

To the wealthy planter, Florida is eminently inviting; because the fertility of its soil, and the richness and variety of its staple productions, afford better return upon investments than may be found elsewhere in the South. But to the poor and the moderate in circumstances, it is, beyond comparison, the paradise of earth.—There are no freezing winters to be provided against by close houses, magazines of supplies for embargoed and shivering families, tending and feeding of stock, &c. So far from this, the climate may well be likened to the Northern spring extended through the year. The means of subsistence are obtained with less labor, and labor is more productive, and industry more quickly blessed with accumulation and plenty than is conceivable to the inhabitant of a less fortunate region. The forests preserve a perennial verdure; all descriptions of stock range in the open woods throughout the year, revelling in abundance of pasturage; gardens are filled with a never ending variety of flower and vegetable during every month; fish, game, and fruits abound everywhere almost to surfeit; the soil is easily tilled, and the harvests are so abundant, so rich, so various, and the climate so agreeable to labor, that little is left to be desired in the circle of physical wants. And where but in Florida can such blessings be enjoyed, with the addition of the political and moral advantages which American free government and social advancement bestow?

The most advisable time for removal would be in the months of November and December. Those who reach there in those months would have ample time to prepare ground for cultivation, and be assured of good crops.

The principal productions to which the country is adapted are, sugar, cotton, tobacco, oranges, and other fruits, the mulberry, grape, corn, rice, &c.

The production of sugar as from one to three hogsheads per acre: and of cotton from one to two thousand pounds. A bale to the acre of black seed (sea island) cotton has been produced upon pine land in the Suwannee region. The profitableness of these staples may be estimated from the fact that General Clinch, from his plantation, (Lang Syne, in Alachua county,) worked by between fifty and sixty hands, received, for two or three years before it was destroyed by the Indians, a nett annual income of twenty thousand dollars. Nor is the production of sugar confined to large planters. Every farmer, however small his means, has his field of sugar cane, which is manufactured by himself, with wooden mills of domestic construction, and large pots of the ordinary manufacture.

The tobacco produced in Florida is similar to that of Cuba, and is manufactured into cigars of the most admired quality. Its production requires no capital, and light labor, and is very profitable.

The orange trees require very little attention; and a grove south of the indicated line, one in bearing, is an established fortune of certain and permanent income. The tree is indigenous every where upon the peninsula. Groves, of miles in extent, of the bitter-sweet and sour orange, are found in all parts of it. From a grove of the cultivated orange, situated upon the St. John's river, and covering only an acre and a quarter, a yield of $1,700 in a season has been realized. A single tree in St. Augustine has been known to yield six thousand oranges. The groves at St. Augustine and its vicinity were cut down to the ground by the unprecedented frost of 1835; but are rapidly recovering their former beauty and value. In the region of country now offered for settlement, no injury was produced by that frost, nor are the trees ever affected. A couple of trees of the sweet orange, growing at Pilakl-kaha, (the residence of Macanopa, head chief of the Seminoles, about thirty miles south of the line,) were found in full vigor and bearing by the army in 1826; and the lime, lemon, guava, citron, pomegranate, fig, cocoa nut, pine-apple, and other West India fruits, grow luxuriantly along the peninsula. Peaches, melons, plums, and other fruits common to northern latitudes, also thrive, and greatly excel the more northern production in flavor and richness.

The mulberry grows with wonderful luxuriance, and in most parts of Florida preserves its foliage throughout the year. Experiments in successful progress prove that the silk worm is less subject to disease, and that the crop of cocoons can be more often repeated in the season than in any other part of the United States.

Indigo may also be produced with great profit. A large quantity was annually exported from Florida while a British Colony.

Corn grows finely. The average production per acre is from 20 to 25 bushels. As much as 40 bushels has been gathered from the acre.

One of the most profitable sources of income (to the poor man especially) will be the stock business. Cattle thrive wonderfully. A stock of cattle running in the woods at large, and only driven home to be milked, doubles in three years, as a regular calculation. The increase is sometimes greater. There are extensive prairies and ranges of pine land, which afford the most luxuriant pasturage, and which will never be appropriated to any exclusive use. I have seen the rich maiden cane grass reaching the backs of cattle on Payne's prairie, and have had in view at one moment several thousand head of stock grazing upon it. An inexhaustible and profitable market for all our cattle is afforded by our propinquity to Cuba and the other West India Islands, where they may be carried on the hoof, or the meat jerked before shipment. A large jirking establishment was commenced before the Indian hostilities broke out, from which several cargoes of *tassajo*, or jerked beef, were shipped to Cuba. It was found that the process of jerking could be practised as successful in Florida as in any part of South America. New Orleans will also afford a large market for our stock of all descriptions.

The lumber trade will also afford profitable employment to a great number of emigrants. In the vicinity of the coast and water courses there is an inexhaustible supply of the finest pine timber in America. There need be no limit to the quantity of sawed lumber exported to the West Indies and Atlantic and Gulf cities. The Florida lumber commands in market, I am informed, a higher price than any other.

A great mistake exists in respect to the health and climate of Florida. There are particular localities which have been found unhealthy, as is the case in every other part of the world; but the peninsula of Florida is a healthy country, and of mild temperature. I resided for several years in the neighborhood of Micanopy—a village a few miles north of the Indian boundary line—and I never knew of a case of fever, (not even of the common ague and fever of the West and South) orginating there; and was informed that, from its first settlement, in 1821, there was no example to the contrary. There are in the summer occasional fevers in the country, growing out of exposure or improper habits; but they are not more frequent than occur every where in the South and Southwest, and less generally fatal, in consequence of the constant and refreshing sea-breezes which waft across the peninsula. A greater proportion of children live through the dangerous periods of infancy than in any other part of the United States. The best proofs, however, upon such subjects are afforded by practical and actual tests.

No condition can be more independent and happy than that of the Florida Farmer. With a few weeks' labor in the course of the year, he supplies his crib with abundant store of grain and roots. He makes his own sugar and molasses, and may make his own rum if he requires it. His table may be supplied, at all seasons, with the finest fish and game, the choicest garden stuffs, and the rarest fruits. His sheep, hogs, cattle, goats, &c. require no more care than is necessary to prevent them from running wild—furnishing abundance of meat, butter, milk, wool, hides, &c. for domestic and farming purposes. He makes his own cotton and wool, and may weave his own cloths at home. The palm (which is wild every where in the forest) furnishes the best material for hats that can be used in that climate. In short, he will need to buy nothing but his coffee and salt; and the last of these can be produced cheaply and in any quantity upon the coast.

I need add no more than an assurance to immigrants of every hospitable attention and assistance from those who have preceded them in this land of promise, and a cordial invitation to all who would better their condition, the poor not less than the rich, to come and cast their lot with us.

Respectfully, D. LEVY.

Washington, Sept 27, 1842.

KNOWLEDGE.

Bentley's Miscellany, for September, contains among other things the following:

Anecdotal reminiscence of an English missionary named Clarke, who went out to convert the natives of India to Christianity, but, failing in his efforts, returned in despair to Calcutta. We give the rest of the anecdote in the writer's own words.

One day our missionary learned, to his great joy, that a Brahmin of the very first rank had arrived in the metropolis. Determined to bring matters to an issue, Clarke wrote to him, and begged him to meet him on a certain day, when he undertook to convince him (the Hindoo priest) of the errors of his faith. To this the Brahmin consented, and at the time appointed the Heathen and the Christian champion met to discuss, in the presence of several witnesses, the merits of their respective creeds.

As is usual in polemical discussions, the controversy was opened by several inconsequential queries and answers. For half an hour neither party had put forth a startling proposition; the wily Indian taking care to confine himself to the defensive,—tired at length by this scene, Clarke suddenly and abruptly asked him:

'Are you forbidden to eat any thing in which animal life exists?'—'I am.'

'Have you never broken through this law?'—'Never.'

'May you not unconsciously, have been led into this crime?'—'Impossible.'

'Will you swear to it?—' Most solemnly I do.'

'Do you ever eat pomegranates?'

'Daily.'

'Bring me some of that fruit, then, rejoined Clarke, turning to a servant. His order was complied with; the pomegranates were brought.

'Chose one.' The Brahmin did so. 'Cut it in two.' With this direction he complied. 'Place it here,' and Clarke assisted him to put it beneath a microscope. 'Now look at it.'

The Brahmin did so; but no sooner did he apply his eye, than he started back with affright. The fruit was perfectly alive with animalculæ. The puzzled Hindoo drew out the pomegranate, (which, perhaps, my readers are not aware, is more closely filled with insects than any other fruit,) looked at it, examined it, replaced it, and again beheld the myriads of living creatures with which it was rife. He felt it with his hand, to convince himself that there was no trick in the affair. Then suddenly drawing himself up, he slowly uttered, 'Bus such hi.' ['Enough—it is true.']

'You acknowledge, then, that you have sinned unconsciously? That every thing being filled with animalculæ, invisible to the naked eye, you can neither eat nor drink without committing a crime.'

The abashed Hindoo bowed.

'Shall I show you how full of similar insects every drop of water is?'

'No, I have seen enough.'

'Do you desire further proof?'—'I have a favor to ask.'

'What is it? If I can, I will grant it.'

'Give me your microscope. I cannot buy it; give it to me.'

Clarke paused for a moment, for he had that morning paid ten guineas for it; and, being a poor man, he could ill afford to part with it. But, as the Indian was urgent, almost to entreaty, he at length consented, [especially as he thought the other would afford him in return some curiosity of equal value,] and presented it to him.

The Brahmin took it, gave one look of triumph round the hall, and suddenly raising his arm, dashed it into a thousand atoms on the marble floor.

'What do you mean by this?' exclaimed Clarke, in undisguised astonishment.

'It means, Sir Christian,' replied the Hindoo in a cold, grave tone, 'it means that I was a happy, a good, a proud man. By means of yonder instrument you have robbed me of all future happiness. You have condemned me to descend to my grave wretched and miserable!'

With these words the unfortunate Brahmin quitted the hall and soon after retired up the country.

A Bold Preacher.—The boldness of Samuel Davis (a qualification so important, that even St. Paul requested the Christians to pray that it might be given them,) will be illustrated by a single anecdote. When President of the Princeton College, he visited England for the purpose of obtaining donations for the institution. The King, George the II, had a curiosity to hear a preacher from "the wilds of America." He accordingly attended, and was so much struck with his commanding eloquence, that he expressed his astonishment loud enough to be heard half way over the house, in such terms as these: "He is a wonderful man!" "Why, he beats my bishops!" &c. Davis, observing that the king was attracting more attention than himself, paused, and looking his majesty full in the face, gave him, in an emphatic tone, the following beatiful rebuke: "When the lion roareth let the beasts of the forest tremble, and when the Lord speaketh, let the kings of the earth keep silence!"—The king instantly shrunk back into his seat, like a school boy that had been rapped over the head by his master, and remained quiet during the remainder of the sermon. The next day the monarch sent for him, and gave him fifty guineas for the institution over which he presided, observing at the same time to his courtiers, "He is an honest man." Not one of his silken bishops would have dared to give him such a reproof.

CALOMEL.

The following extract is from the lectures of N. Chapman, M. D., Professor of the Institute and Practice or Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia. He thus discourseth on the use of *calomel:*

"Gentlemen: If you could only see what I almost daily see in my private practice in this city, persons from the South in the very last stages of wretched existence, emaciated to a skelton; with both tables of the skull almost completely perforated in many places; the nose half gone, with rotten jaws, ulcerated throats, breathe more pestiferous, more intolerable than poisonous upas, limbs cracked with the pains of the inquisition, minds as imbecile as the puling babe, a grievous burden to themselves and a disgusting spectacle to others, you would exclaim, as I have often done, "O! the lamentable want of science that dictates the abuse of that noxious drug, Calomel, in the Southern States!" Gentlemen, it is a disgraceful reproach to the profession of medicine; it is quackery, horrid, unwarranted, murderous quackery. What mer it do gentlemen of the South flatter themselves they possess, by being able to salivate a patient? Cannot the veriest fool in Christendom salivate—give calomel? But I will ask another question. Who is it that can stop the career of mercury, at will, after it has taken the reins in its own ungovernable hands? He who, for an ordinary cause, resigns the fate of his patient to mercury, is a vile enemy to the sick; and if he is tolerably popular, will, in one successful season, have paved the way for the business of life; for he has enough to do ever afterwards to stop the mercurial breach of the consitutions of his dilapidated patients. He has thrown himself in fearful proximity to death, and has now to fight him at arm's length as long as the patient maintains a miserable existence."

THE MILLENIUM.

Dr. Brownlee preached a sermon on the Millenium, in the Middle Dutch Church, on Sunday. "It argued," says the Express, "that the doctrines of Miller were a great delusion, and that those who believed them would believe any thing. In regard to the predictions of the prophet Daniel, (which form the basis of the theory of Miller,) that the world will come to an end, in April 1843, the Doctor showed that there were six dates, occupying a space of time between 1782 and 1868, any one of which would answer for a termination as well as the one which had been hit upon by Miller. There was no reason for the one date which would not answer for the other, and for the matter there was no reason in any of the dates assumed when the world would come to any end. They were periods of time when some moral event might take place, as in 1782, when both in the new world and the old, in the Church and the world, there were important revolutions. The question whether the Millenium had passed or was to come, was ably argued also, and many reasons were given to show that there had been no period in the history of the world when that had taken place. It was the belief of the learned Doctor that the Millenium would not commence for 175 years yet."

Influence of Early Education.—The following is from an address bearing the above title, delivered before the Temperance and Sabbath School Societies at Ithica, on the 4th of July, by the Rev. Joseph Cross:

"You cannot too highly estimate the nature on which you operate. You cannot too highly appreciate its future destinies. That little boy may yet occupy the pulpit, or thunder in the Capitol—that little girl may wield an influence that shall travel down to the conflagration. Mind is unsearchable. You know not what hidden energies your pupils may possess. There may lie concealed within them the intellect of a Luther, a Milton, a Newton, a Franklin, a Washington, and on you devolves the responsibility of its developement. Perhaps you are training the fathers of future reformations, the heroes of future discoveries and inventions, the orators whose voices shall hereafter shake the nations.

The infant has faiculties which an angel cannot comprehend, and which eternity alone can unfold. Here is your encouragement. Your are engaged in no trifling employment. You are aiming at no worthless end. You are laying the foundation of imperishable excellence and felicity. Your work, if you succeed, will outlive Empires and States!"

Squirrels, and a Sign of a Hard Winter.—The Detroit Advertiser says a squirrel hunt took place near that city last week, Thursday. The total killed was 3360. Other papers notice like wholesale slaughters. The squirrels seem to abound this fall in unusual profusion all over the country. For some weeks past the woods in the neighborhood of Fort Erie, across the river, have literally swarmed with them. Within the past week or two, they have crossed the Niagara to this side in immense numbers. The rapidity and width of the river have, of course, proved fatal to many of them; but little armies of them have, nevertheless, succeeded in gaining our shore, whence they pushed off South. On the Allegany river, we are told, they are so numerous, that it is not deemed worth while to waste powder and shot in killing them. Those wishing a squirrel pie, stand on the bank of the stream, and knock the little "varmints" on the head with a stick as they swim across. This apparent general emigration of the squirrels to the South is held by the Indians, and others knowing in such matters, to betoken a hard winter.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday the 24th of November next, as the day of Thanksgiving and Praise in that State, in accordance with the annual custom.

We have in former years expressed the hope, in which several of our brother editors have joined, that the Governor of North Carolina might consider it proper to recommend to the people of this State the observance of some designated day, as one specially set apart for giving Praise and Thanks to the Almighty Parent of all for the manifold blessings of the year.

The custom has existed in the New England States from their earliest history, and for many years in several of the middle States. In New England, Thanksgiving Day is looked for as the great day of the year—the glad jubilee of the circling seasons. It is a time for the meeting together of scattered families—the brightening up of bedimmed friendships—the renewal of amicable feelings—the revival of ancient memories. A sober joy holds its reign over the gatherings around the hearthstone, as well as amid the festive scene. On this occasion, if on no other, a spirit of gratitude and thankfulness is awakened, that pervades with its kindly influences all classes of society. *Wilmington Chronicle.*

TAKING A FOOL'S ADVICE.

There is a moral in the following we would all, as well as the Yorkshire noble man, benefit by studying. A baronet of the last century, whose mansion was in Yorkshire, was supposed to be dead, when the following conversation took place between his jester, or fool, and one of his servants.

Servant—Our master is gone.

Fool—Ah! whither is he gone?

Servant—To heaven I hope.

Fool—To heaven! no that he has not I am sure.

Servant—Why so?

Fool—Why, because heaven is a great way off, and when my master was going a long journey he used for some time to talk about and prepare for it; but I never heard him speak of heaven, or make any preparation for going: he cannot therefore, be gone thither.

A LARGE THROAT.

The Morning Star, published at Cincinnati, relates the following anecdote of a young gentleman of the South who had expended a large fortune—money, lands, negroes—every thing, in a course of intemperance and profligacy.

He had just paid a last year's grog bill of $800; one day he was walking in the street very leisurely, when seeing a physician on the opposite side, he called out to him, saying he wanted him to come over.

"Doctor," said he, "I wish you'd just take a look down my throat."

"I don't discover anything, sir," said the doctor, after looking very carefully.

"You don't!" said he, "why that's strange; will you be kind enough, sir, to give another look?"

"Really, sir," said the doctor, after a second look; "I don't see anything."

"No? why doctor, there is a farm, ten thousand dollars, and twenty negroes gone down there!"

And it was a fact, too, he had really swallowed the land, negroes and all. This young man acquired the habit of drinking at college, from a fellow student from Mississippi, who it was said, had actually, out of one hundred and twenty companions, made the majority of them drunkards by his example. They at first used to smuggle wine into their rooms, and afterwards they drank openly at the hotel. All this from the influence of one young man.

We were, a day or two since, very much amused in a hotel, with a joke that Wyman, the ventriloquist, played on a countryman who had called for a julap.—He had no sooner raised the glass to his lips, than he thought he heard a dog at his heels—he turned round to look, but discovered nothing—the second attempt with the glass had the same effect, except that the supposed dog growled more savagely—the countryman stared more wildly than before, exclaiming "What's that!" A voice was then heard from the glass, saying, "I'm rum, and rum is the *Devil.*" Down dropped the glass of rum, the countryman crying out, "By bokey, I'll not taste rum again!" We think that Wyman deserves a premium for his aid in the temperance cause. *Balt. Clipper.*

A Singular Banter.—The N. Y. Spirit of the Times says that at a *soiree* recently given, some young ladies urged a dashing and *spirited* young fellow to join the Washingtonians. He promised to do so if any of the company would compose a verse of poetry presenting as strong reasons against drinking as one he would recite in its favor. The challenge was accepted, and the young gentleman gave the verse from Anacreon:

"When I drink I feel, I feel,
Visions of poetic zeal;
When I drink my sorrow's o'er,
I think of doubts and fears no more."

The above was instantly answered as follows:

"Thus sang the old bard and on his couch sunk,
As mellow as grapes in October:
He found it a foretaste of heaven to get drunk,
But he found it a hell to get sober."

The young gentleman immediately joined the tee-totallers!

From the New Orleans Picayune.

A SWORN ANTI-TYLER MAN.

"Hurrah for Tyler," shouted an admirer of the great vetnist last evening.

"To the devil I bob the whole breed, seed, and gineration of 'em," shouted an Irishman who was present.

"Hallo, old Shillelah!" said the other, "arn't you a Tyler man?"

"Arn't I a Tyler man!" said the Irishman. "Is a monkey a masther of arts, I'de like to know? No, I am not a Tyler man, nor sorra a one of the family, boys or girls, iver was, barrin' me father. Lord rest his sowl, and did'nt he fall off a house and get kilt at the business? And when he was dying did'nt he call me to him and say, 'Mickey, avic,' sis he, 'be a good boy,' sis he—and the tears began to run down his cheeks like balls down a tin pin alley, or wather down the falls of Niagara—I will, sis I.' 'Pay Peggy Malowney the fifteen pince I owe her for three noggins of whiskey: I will, father agra, sis I; 'and pay Father M'Fay for saying three masses for me sowl, when I'm restin in glory,' sis he. 'Troth I'll do that too, father, sis I, if I was to lose Katty and the childer for it. 'I'm gettin' wake. (weak.) Mickey.' sis he, 'and I've only a few words more to say—av coorse, for the honor of the family, you'll niver froget the owld fight between the M'Intires and us!' Niver, sis I, while there's a drop of the blood of the O'Doherty's in me vanes. 'Niver let one of them away from a fair or market without laying a stick to his head,' says he, and here me father's breathing became short, and he had just time to say before he closed his eyes forever, 'Mickey, Mickey, bury me dacint—chuse any gintale business you like; list in the army, turn trasher, or even become a tailor, but niver, *niver be a tiler nor a tiler's man!* You see what it brought me to.'—With these words on his lips the poor owld man died off; that's the raisin I registhered a vow niver to be a Tyler man, and I niver will while grass grows or wather runs."

Barbarity.—The Chinese occasionally practise some shocking feats of barbarity. It is stated that an unfortunate seaman of a British ship recently wandered into the hands of a party of Chinese villagers, who immediately cut off his kneepans, made an incision round each wrist, and stripped the skin off the muscles, up to the elbows, and down off each hand to the fingers' ends, leaving it dangling. In this condition the poor fellow was abandoned. On his being found, the village was destroyed by the boats of the ships. The man was alive, and slowly recovering.

The Whigs of '76 and the Whigs of '42.—During the Revolution some hundred battles and skirmishes were lost and won, and yet the Whigs of the Revolution did not yield, nor were they ever discouraged. They bore up against their losses and their defeats like men determined to conquer ultimately or die. They were often unfed, unclothed, unhoused; and yet they never forgot that they commenced the war with the determination to be free. Let the Whigs of the present day feel the same spirit and determination, and they WILL ultimately succeed. They will find a Yorktown yet, where they will be blessed with freedom's glorious crown.

Wheeling Times.

Guilt, though it may attain a temporal splendor, can never confer real happiness. The evil consequences of our crimes long survive their commission, and, like the ghosts of the murdered, forever haunt the steps of the malefactor. The paths of virtue, though seldom those of worldly greatness, are always those of pleasantness and peace. *Sir Walter Scott.*

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Lexington (Va.) Gazette.

Mr. Editor: In my late communication on the subject of Rust in Wheat, I incidentally designated "early in October" as the proper time for sowing wheat in this latitude. Such is the opinion of the most successful wheat growers in the state. On the great wheat estates in lower Virginia, the wheat crop is pitched, if practicable, between the 10th and 25th October. Allowing for the difference in climate, ten days or two weeks earlier, that is about the first of the month, would be a corresponding period in the Valley of Virginia. In fixing this period for seeding wheat, the chief object seems to have been to guard against the destructive depredations of the Hessian fly, which, it is well known, deposites its eggs on the growing wheat, chiefly before the hard frosts set in. Before the Hessian fly invaded our country in 1776, and even at a later period, down to about the year 1800, when, as I am informed, it first made its appearance in Rockbridge, it was the common practice of our farmers, under the old fallow system, to sow their fallow fields with wheat the last of August or the first of September—and excellent crops they made. Corn ground was of course seeded somewhat later. The wheat farmer has now two enemies to fight, one in front and the other in rear. If he sows very early, he encounters the fly; if very late, the rust. To hit the very nick of time, to avoid both evils in the greatest possible degree, requires the nicest practical judgment. Much will depend on the situation of the land. If, from the proximity of my land to water courses, and the consequent prevalence of dense fogs; or if, from its low and humid situation, it was particularly liable to the attacks of rust, I would sow the last of August and the first of September. If, on the other hand, from the elevation, dryness, and peculiar character of my land, I had little to apprehend from rust, I would sow early in October. If it was equally liable to both evils, I would select a middle period, say the middle of September. In a series of years, it will be found far better to sow early than late, though late wheat may occasionally yield the best crops. A farmer must lay down general rules, and adhere to them inflexibly, in spite of any *accidental* exceptions to which they may be subject. Wo be to him, if he founds his common practice on those rare exceptions which exist to all general rules.

The best field of wheat made in my neighborhood last harvest, was sowed early in September; and it is a common remark among farmers that, with few exceptions, the only good wheat made this year, throughout a large portion of the United States, was from early sowing. The following extract is from an address before the Kanawha Agricultural Society, by Gen. Peter H. Steinbergen:

"Some experiments were made last year by Mr. M'Mullin, a member of our society, with a view of ascertaining the best period for seed wheat. A part of his crop was sown on the 1st day of August, another part in September, and the balance in October. The product has proved very different. The first sown entirely escaped the rust, the straw unusually bright and clean, the grain full and plump, equal to any produced in our best seasons—second time of sowing succeeded next, and the last materially injured by rust."

In the Genessee valley, New York, where they sometimes make 50 and 60 bushels of wheat to the acre, they commence seeding about the first of September.

Another safeguard against rust is to sow *thick*, according to the quality of the land. On Elk Island, in James River, peculiarly exposed from its situation to rust, wheat uniformly failed until from 2 to 3 bushels were sowed per acre, and then the product was from 40 to 50 bushels.

I commenced seeding wheat on the 10th instant, [Sep.] and mean to push ahead until I get through, which will be, I hope, by the first of October. My land, an alluvial soil near the mouth of North river, is peculiarly exposed to the ravages of the trust. I fear it more than the fly. A working Clodhopper.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

As early as June 29th, this paper made an estimate of the probable prices of wheat and flour in this country,—every word of which has since been verified.

Among other things said, was the following paragraph:

"If the entire past experience of this country is worth any thing, it is certain that the export of American Flour does not depend upon the price *at home*, but upon the circumstances of the country to which it is to be exported. We have before us a table of the prices at Philadelphia, and the exported value of American flour, for fifty years, and in that it is an established fact that the exported value of American flour and grain has been greatest when the domestic price has been the highest. Or, in other words, the lowness of price has not increased the exportation in a proportion equal to the diminution of price."

The fifty years experience is again in process of verification to the very letter. At the time we wrote that article, calculators were busy counting upon a European demand. The Free Trade theorists were boasting the progress they had made by the most merciful liberality of Sir Robert Peel, as if a high blooded English Tory was a fit example for the American Democracy!

We find the following paragraph under date of London, October 3d:

"The rapid advance in the duties on foreign wheat and flour is another circumstance unfavorable to the prospect of business between Great Britain and the United States. For the duty on foreign wheat has now reached 18s per quarter, and on flour 12s per barrel, which is a prohibition to any profitable importation of flour from the United States. To send flour to the bonded warehouses is also an unsafe speculation—since it may be very uncertain that the averages will be again favorable to sufficiently low duties for a long period to come."

This then is the benefit conferred upon free-trade by that illustrious examplar, the British Prime Minister.

There are millions of people in Great Britain who are too poor to eat wheat bread. They have no influence upon the market. The crop is sufficient for those who do eat, and the duties are prohibitory.

In this country, wheat has never reached a lower point than it is at present. Had locofocoism succeeded in destroying the domestic market, furnished by the manufacturers, the farmer must have seen his crops literally rot under his feet. At present, he has some market, although at the lowest possible price.

Cincinnati Chronicle.

WHIG MEASURES OF POLICY.

From the Baltimore American.

The following synopsis sets forth briefly yet clearly the leading objects for which the Whigs are contending in the political contest now going on. As a party, they stand on strong ground; and if they are true to themselves they can defend it against all assailants. It is a great and comprehensive spirit that animates this party—this guardian of constitutional liberty. Large national interests—permanent and substantial interests—in which the prosperity of the People and the independence of the Republic are involved, constitute the firm basis upon which the political organization of the Whig party rests. We repeat what we said some days ago, even at the risk of again incurring the rebuke of the Richmond Enquirer, that the Whigs are the only party that know how to take good care of the country. When was there ever exhibited a more miserable specimen of misrule than has been witnessed in the management of the Government since General Jackson undertook to inculcate new principles of democracy? What Government on earth could hold up under such rude assaults upon the interests of the country and the well-being of the people? If the era of 1840 had been much longer postponed; if the beauties of the sub Treasury and the blessings of free importations had been allowed time fully to disclose themselves, what remnent of national prosperity would have been left amid the wrecks and ruins with which a blighting policy was cumbering the ground?

The Whigs came to restore; they came in obedience to the loud call of the people—of a people suffering as never a free people suffered before from the mismanagement of their own rulers. The Whigs came to build up the prostrate fabric of a national system—to introduce order and consistency where all was confusion. They have done what they could; the country knows why they have not done more. But as sure as intelligence remains with the people to know their own interests and to preceive the causes of public embarrassments, so sure will the mission of the Whig party be gloriously accomplished in the restoration of sound principles; and the time for it will come so soon as the man whose position has enabled him to delay the progress of reform shall be taken from the chair which he so unworthily holds:

"The Whig policy on all the main points of difference between us and our opponents is plain and unequivocal. The restoration of a sound and uniform currency for the people of the whole Union: the systematic, effective, permanent protection of our home labor against depressing and ruinous foreign competition, and the distribution of the public land proceeds to the States; these are the objects inscribed broadly on our banner—the measures for which we earnestly contend. Unconnected as they may superficially appear, they are in reality parts of the same comprehensive beneficent American system, designed and directly calculated to elevate and improve the condition of the toiling millions of our countrymen. A protective tariff will secure steadier and more ample employment, with fuller reward to the productive labor of our country: a uniform national currency will contribute largely to this end, by restoring to labor the four or five per cent. now subtracted from the average price of its production to pay twenty thousand brokers for their now necessary services in facilitating the exchanges of values; and the land distribution combines with and is essential to protection, by securing our home industry against sudden and ruinous changes in the tariff to correspond with the capricious and fluctuating receipts into the Treasury from public land, while at the same time it will contribute most beneficently to internal improvement, by affording means for its prosecution, a support to the State credit, and a barrier against taxation. Thus each of these cardinal features of the Whig policy interweaves with and is auxiliary to every other, while altogether minister to the great end of increasing the activity and productiveness of our home industry, and promoting the comfort, increasing the wealth, and securing the independence of our People.

NOMINATION OF MR. CALHOUN.

The Edgefield (South Carolina) Advertiser, published near the district of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. McDuffie, hoists its Presidential flag thus:

"*For President*—JOHN C. CALHOUN.
"NOT SUBJECT TO THE ACTION OF ANY CONVENTION."

"We have this day hoisted the flag under which we intend to 'do battle' in the coming contest, and hope our patrons will find no fault with our thus soon unfurling our banner to the breeze. We are, and hope always to be, the supporters of Southern men and Southern measures. Therefore we unhesitatingly say that we have placed at the head of our columns the name of Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, *as our first and* ONLY *choice*, as a proper person to fill the responsible office of President of the United States, *without the action of any Convention*. With him as a leader we are satisfied we shall have nothing to fear."

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer squints awfully at the above, and begs Mr. Calhoun to come in and take his chance in a National Convention, which the editor very well knows will be *no chance at all*, and this Mr. Calhoun and all his supporters know very well too. The editor pledges himself that if Mr. Calhoun will abide the decision of a Convention, and should get the nomination, he "will support him with the greatest pleasure." Alas!

The Albany Argus, while trembling with fear, cries "all's well." It says with affected calmness, "so far the discussion of the Presidential question and the presemation of candidates for nomination, have all been in a spirit that promises the best results. A state or personal partiality for one candidate has not sought its gratification by the disparagement of another."

The Madisonian says: "We predict that in less than six months Mr. Calhoun will be read out of the Democratic ranks by the Regency party, if the ability is possessed to do it." *Nat. Intel.*

From the Baltimore American.

FREE TRADE.

We hope that the opponents of the present Tariff will consider a little before they overthrow it; we hope they will at all events wait awhile and be fair enough to judge of it by its effects. If the people choose to elect anti tariff men to Congress; if the Whigs are to be allowed no further opportunities to carry out the system which they have begun; if they must be compelled to witness the destruction of what they have already accomplished—at least let the whole thing be done understandingly.

What kind of trade is it which the enemies of the Tariff would establish? Not free trade—for that implies a reciprocity of benefits. By opening our ports to the introduction of foreign goods we do not secure a free admission for our own products into the ports of other nations. Look at last year's trade. Our imports last year, according to a statement made by Gen. Tallmadge at the late meeting of the New York "Home League," amounted to $127,000,000; on which was imposed and collected duties amounting in all to some fourteen millions of dollars, or about eleven per cent. on the aggregate. During the same year our exports of home products, mainly agricultural, amounted to $91,000,000; on which foreign nations imposed duties amounting to one hundred and thirty-three millions of dollars, or at the rate of one hundred and twenty-four per cent. on the total value. Here is a balance of over one hundred per cent. against the labor and production of this country.

Is this free trade? Can the delusion of empty names avail anything against such a statement of facts? Will the election of Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency be a sufficient compensation for the evils of such a condition of trade? It may be so to the politicians who hope for advancement, but to the great body of the people who depend on their own industry and look for a fair reward of their labour, no such result will afford anything but the mockery of a triumph—of a triumph withering and blasting the very sources of the national prosperity, and striking down the substantial dependence of the industrious man who trusts to his own energies and his own labour to acquire and maintain a freeman's heritage. The force of party associations is great; and it is quite probable that thousands, whose dearest interests are concerned in this matter, will have their minds so diverted from the true issue, when the question is presented for their decision at the polls, or be so influenced by political leaders, as to throw their suffrages against the principles which their better judgment would sanction, and with which their interests are strongly identified. But it is not the less a duty on the part of the friends of American industry to advance its cause in the best way they can, by setting forth facts, and endeavoring to exhibit a true state of the case.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The Whigs carried New York in 1838 by 10,000 majority, securing a large majority in joint ballot of the Legislature. By an express law of the State, a U. S. Senator was to be chosen by that Legislature on a specified day. But was any chosen? No. And why? Because the Loco-Focos had a majority in the Senate, elected in former years, and this Senatorial majority, in palpable violation of their official oaths, refused to permit an election. They would not make a nomination nor let the Whigs do it, would not go into joint ballot, but deliberately prevented any election, and left the State unrepresented in the Senate at the commencement of the ensuing session. This was done through a hold-over majority in the Senate, many members grossly misrepresenting their respective constituencies, and all paltering with their sworn duty. Yet the whole party justified and sustained them in this course: not a murmur was heard in the camp of Loco-Focoism from Maine to Georgia.

In Tennessee the same party have more recently done the same thing with the hearty approval of its Press and its Voters.

Now the Whigs have a chance to do just so in Maryland. They know they have a majority of the votes in that State, and could choose a Senator of their own faith by merely putting the election over to another year. But what of it? Does any Whig propose or desire such a course? Does any think of it? Who does not know that the whole party would frown down the proposition!

And what would Loco-Focoism do? Do we not see the whole party coolly begging the Senator as already gained in Maryland, though no more gained than a Whig in New York in 1838 or in Tennessee in 1841. And what a howl of astonishment and execration we should hear from the whole Loco Foco Press if the Whigs were now to do in Maryland just what our opponents have done and justified in New York and Tennessee!

Such is the difference in respect for law and constituted authority between the two parties. *New York Tribune.*

ABSCONDING SLAVES.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial

Washington, Oct. 24

The abolitionists are at work in this neighborhood, in a manner which deserves the most prompt exposure, as well as the severest censure. A gentleman in this immediate vicinity, an enterprising young farmer on the other side of the Potomac, being about to remove to Missouri, where he has lately purchased a plantation, had procured the assent of his field and family hands to the removal and was about to take his departure, when suddenly all his negroes were missing. He had treated them with kindness, uniformly, and their position on his place was comfortable and happy. He had procured them a supply of clothing for the coming winter and the next summer, and they were all united in their agreement to follow the fortunes of their indulgent master. Judge of his surprise, then, upon waking a few mornings since and finding them all gone. They had not only taken every thing in their possession of a personal moveable kind, but even the beds and bedsteads, and other articles of household furniture with which their "quarters" had been abundantly provided by their careful and considerate owner. He has tried, but in vain, to obtain information of them, and has now left the neighborhood of the district, in the hope of meeting with them, or tidings of them, in some of the free states between this and the British provinces.

About a year ago, Mr. Mason, a member of the present Congress from Maryland, lost twelve of his slaves in the same unexpected and hopeless manner. He used every effort, but vainly, to track them, and in the midst of his endeavors, he received a letter from Garret Smith, esq., of the state of New York, bidding him give himself no farther trouble on their account; that they were safe and in good health, and contented; that they had arrived in good order at his house, and he was happy to say that they were on their way to the Canada lines, with every prospect of reaching their destination in safety. This statement of facts I heard from the best and most reliable of sources, my informant having been at Hagerstown, the place of Mr. Mason's residence, when the letter was received by that gentleman from the distinguished abolitionist alluded to.

It is said that a well-concerted scheme for the escape of slaves from this neighborhood has been, for some time, in operation, in which the conductors of the rail road, after it enters Pennsylvania, are concerned. A car takes up the slaves at or near Chambersburg, they having gone over the Maryland line on foot. This gives them a start upon their pursuers, difficult to be overcome, and the losses are fast becoming very numerous. The Maryland and District papers are daily full of advertisements for the recovery of lost slaves, and the excitement is great indeed.

What a mistaken kind of philanthropy is that that lies at the bottom of these rash and most impolitic movements! Who can wonder at the existence, and increase, of hostile feeling between the different sections of the country, the fruitful parent of so much of our political difficulty, when such things are permitted, by the authorities of free states, to take place without the most prompt and vigorous efforts for their prevention?

OUR MINISTER TO FRANCE.

We have something like an official intimation of the early return to the United States of Gen. Cass, our present Minister to France, in the subjoined extract from a letter written by him to some of his Pennsylvania friends, who had invited him to meet Col. R. M. Johnson at the late celebration of the anniversary of the battle of the Thames in that State. His letter is dated September 17th. Regretting that want of sufficient notice would prevent his being present on an occasion so gratifying to him, the General continues as follows:

"But as I am deprived by distance, and by the shortness of time, of that satisfaction, I must content myself with wishing all the pleasure which such a commemoration can yield both to those who give it and to those to whom it is given. I trust, however, I shall soon be enabled to terminate my European residence, and to return to the United States. The ratification of the recent treaty with Great Britain, the news of which has this day reached us, having removed all apprehension of immediate difficulties, I have felt that my further residence here was unnecessary, and by this conveyance I have requested to be relieved from the mission, and have asked permission to return home. Presuming there can be no objection to this measure, I hope to reach the United States by the beginning of December."

This extract has an interest for us, independently of the information which it conveys to our readers of the intended return of General Cass. It assures us that the report, which has been in circulation, of his return being hastened by exceptions taken by him to the terms of the British Treaty, is without foundation. It now appears that he has felt his further residence as Minister in France to be unnecessary, because the news of the ratification of that Treaty, has "removed all apprehension of immediate difficulties," and therefore has requested to be relieved from his mission. *Nat. Int.*

John Quincy Adams and the Rhode Island Prisoners.—There having been various contradictory statements of the course that Mr. Adams would pursue relative to his participation in the forthcoming trials for treason, of several citizens of Rhode Island, the Providence Journal of Friday last publishes the following letter from Mr. A. to a distinguished friend, which places the matter in its true light:

Quincy, Oct. 20, 1842.

Hon. Joseph L. Tillinghast, Providence, R. I.

My Dear Sir: I answer without a moment of hesitation the inquiries in your letter of the 18th instant. I have not volunteered to defend the person charged with offences against your worthy and honored State. Dutee J. Pearce, an old personal and political friend, but with whose recent politics I have no sympathy, I have engaged to act as his counsel to defend him on his trial for treason, if he should be brought to trial, as I most fervently hope and pray he may not. I have not engaged nor been requested to defend any other person, nor Mr. Pearce himself, for any other offence than upon an indictment for treason. I held this from the moment that he made an application to me to be my duty; and I hope and intend to discharge it faithfully. But it is no pleasant duty to me, and if you can prevail upon your Governor to direct a withdrawal of the prosecution, or proclaim an amnesty, to include Mr. Pearce, you will render me a service for which I shall be ever grateful to you.

I have never expressed an opinion favorable to the proceedings of the suffrage party, nor against the proceedings of the Charter Government. I should rejoice to be relieved from the necessity of contesting any part of them. Will you not aid me in the earnest desire to be exonerated from this burden and from the anguish of witnessing the trial of a Rhode Islander for treason against the country?

I am, ever faithfully, your friend,

J. Q. ADAMS.

GENERAL HARRISON.

THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES.

In a speech at Sunbury, Pa., on the 5th ultimo, Col. Johnson gave a detailed account of the Battle of the Thames. Having been sent forward with his mounted men in pursuit of the British and Indians, he found Proctor's forces drawn up in order of battle, between the river Thames on one side and a large swamp on the other. Col. Johnson's narrative continues thus:

"In the mean time Gen. Harrison had been informed of the situation of the British and about this time arrived. He at once saw the situation of the parties, and his countenance was lit up with an expression of delight at the prospect which presented itself to his view. 'Well, Colonel,' says he, 'you have treed them sure enough.' He saw their escape was now impossible—that they must either fight or surrender, and his eye brightened with heroic animation. '*There was no want of courage there.*' [Enthusiastic cheering and cries of "justice to the brave."]

It cannot have escaped the recollection of the public, how freely and tauntingly the change of cowardice was urged against the old hero of Tippecanoe, during the last Presidential contest. It does not require the testimony of Col. Johnson now, nor was this testimony needed at any time, to disperse so foul a slander. But what a comment on virulence of faction! The cry of "justice to the brave!" which followed the words above quoted, came probably, from the lips of many who had joined, two years ago, in calumniating the brave. Happily there were true hearted men enough in the country to vindicate the gallant old soldier from the aspersions of his political foes. *Baltimore Amer.*

REMARKABLE CASE OF INSTINCT IN A BIRD.

One of the most remarkable cases of instinctive knowledge in birds, was often related by my grandfather, who witnessed the fact with his own eyes. He was attracted to the door one summer day, by a troubled twittering, in heating distress and terror. A bird who had built her nest in a tree near the door, was flying back and forth with the utmost speed, uttering wail ing cries as she went. He was at first at a loss to account for her strange movements, but they were soon explained, by the sight of a snake slowly winding up the tree.

Animal magnetism was then unheard of; and who ever had dared to mention it, would doubtless have been hung on Witch's Hill, without benefit of clergy. Nevertheless, marvellous and altogether unaccountable stories have been told of the snake's power to charm birds. My grandfather having a mind to test the truth of such stories, thought he would watch the progress of things, but, being a humane man, he resolved to kill the snake before he despoiled the nest. The distressed mother, meanwhile, continued her rapid movement and troubled cries, and he soon discovered that she went and came continually with some thing in her bill, from one particular tree—a white ash. The snake wound his way up; but the instant his head came near the nest, the folds relaxed, and he fell to the ground rigid. My Grandfather killed the snake, and then mounted the tree to examine into the mystery. The snug little nest was filled with eggs, and covered with *leaves of the white ash!*

The little bird knew, if my readers do not, that contact with the white ash is a deadly poison to a snake. This is no idle superstition; but a veritable fact in natural history. The Indians are aware of it, and twist garlands of white ash leaves about their ankles as a protection against rattle-snakes. Slaves often take the same precaution, when they travel through swamps and forests.

I have never heard of any explanation of the effect produced by the white ash; but I know that settlers in the wilderness like to have these trees around their log-will voluntarily come near them. When houses, being convinced that no snake touched with the boughs, they are said to grow suddenly rigid, with strong convulsions; after a while they slowly recover, but seem sickly for some time.

Mrs. L. M. Child.

St. Louis, (Mo.) Oct. 19.

Domestic War.—By the clerk of the steamer Iatan, just in from the Missouri river, we learn that a pitched battle came off at Boonville last week, the particulars of which are as follows: At the regular militia muster at Boonville, the boys came out in the fantastic style, and paraded on the same ground as the regiment, which so incensed the Colonel that he ordered the soldiers to drive off the boys; the boys determined not to be driven off, and, seconded by the citizens of Boonville, repulsed the attack by a volley of brick bats, and then ensued a general melee, during which the Colonel was hit by a stone and almost immediately killed. The soldiers from the country are exceedingly enraged at what they consider an attack by the town people, which, in addition to the strong prejudices already existing between the town and country, it will take a long time to heal. *Gazette.*

The Daily Whig, published at Bangor, Maine, claims for that city a larger business in lumber than any other port in the world. The amount of sawed lumber surveyed for shipment at that place the present season has reached to one hundred and six millions of feet. The amount shipped without survey is estimated at the lowest at fifteen millions of feet. These 121,000,000 feet of lumber, at $10 per thousand, yielded $1,210,000. To this sum is to be added $400,000, the amount arising from the sale of clap boards, laths and shingles this season, which makes the total sale amount to 1,610,000 dollars.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Havre packet ship Ville de Lion, Capt. Stoddard, and the packet ship Westminster, Capt. Atwood, arrived at New York in remarkably short passages—the former brings us Paris dates to the 7th inst., and the latter London dates to the 8th.

The only important intelligence these papers contain is that brought by the overland mail from India, which arrived early in the month. It appears that the British are about advancing in immense force on Caboul, and that the procrastination which was apparent in their proceedings, arose from a want of the means of transportation, which the Commissariat has been occupied in collecting. In China, it will be seen by our extracts, the British had captured another important town, Chapoo, and we further learn, that many of the transport ships from India and England carrying re-inforcements, had arrived at Hong Kong and proceeded northward; on these reaching their destination, it is probably the intention to strike some more effectual blow at the Chinese empire.

In monetary or mercantile affairs, there appears to be no material change.

Louis Phillippe has returned to Paris, and was in excellent health. The French troops had met with some unexperted resistance in Africa, but it does not prove to have been of any consequence.

It is stated in a Madrid paper, that our difficulties with Morocco were on the point of adjustment, by the removal of the officer from his post at Tanjers, whose conduct had been objectionable.

In Spain no event of interest had taken place. The Cortes was about to meet. The interior of the kingdom is in many places still disturbed by banditti.

A revolution had taken place in Servia under the influence of Russia, which it was supposed would lead to the interference of Austria. Turkey and Persia are quarrelling, but both nations are in such a state of decrepitude, that it is not supposed any thing important will grow out of it.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, November 10.

☞ The Rev. WILLIAM COMPTON, circuit rider for the Hillsborough circuit, will, by Divine permission, preach at the following places at the times designated The friends of the church at the different places will please make the appointments known.

At Olive Branch,	the 10th	November.
Fletcher's,	11th	"
Orange Grove,	12th	"
Mt. Hebron,	13th	"
Union Grove,	16th	"
Pleasant Green,	17th	"
Sharon,	18th	"
Hillsborough,	20th	"
Walnut Grove,	26th	"
Cedar Grove,	27th	"
Lebanon,	29th	"
Salem,	1st	December.
Clover Garden,	2d	"
Orange Church,	4th	"

And at Chapel Hill on the 4th, at candle light.

SPURIOUS STATE BANK NOTES.—In the last Standard, under the head of Money Market, it is stated that some notes of the Bank of the State in that place, after being signed by the President, were abstracted from the bank, and the Cashier's signature and the filling up and numbering were added by some unauthorised person. These notes were then put in circulation: but are utterly worthless, as the bank will not redeem them. The Standard says that it is believed the number of these notes is small, though the exact amount abstracted he does not know. The plate and the President's signature being genuine, extreme caution is necessary to avoid being imposed upon, and the more because the denomination of the notes is not specified.

The Wilmington Chronicle says that several spurious Spanish and Mexican dollars have been passed off in that town recently, and there is reason to believe that a great many are in existence. They are exceedingly well formed, and likely to deceive any one not making a suspicious examination. Counterfeit American gold coins are also in circulation—Eagles and half Eagles.

The Hon. William Pennington has been re-elected Governor of the state of New Jersey, by the Legislature.

The Hon. William L. Dayton has also been elected, by the Legislature, United States Senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Samuel L. Southard. His competitor was the Hon. Garret D. Wall. In the election both of Governor and Senator, the votes were 42 to 33—a strict party vote.

SLAVE CASES.—Messrs. J. C. C. Hall and G. I. O. Hall, have obtained verdicts in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, the one for $350 and the other for $1,000, against Abraham W. Monroe and others, for aiding in the escape of a couple of slaves.

POLITICAL SOUBRIQUETS.—The editor of the Fayetteville North Carolinian, like the editor of the Standard, has been in the habit of using the term "Whiggery," when speaking of the actions of the Whig party; but in his last number we perceive he has become fascinated with the euphony, or the novelty, of the term "Coonery," a new word recently coined by his brother Loco of the Pennsylvanian. A new idea having thus made its way into the head of the editor of the Carolinian, he has announced his determination of hereafter embellishing his editorials with the words "Coonery," "Coon," &c. very much, no doubt, to the edification of his readers.

Some of the "by-gones" of the Globe appear to rising up in judgment against its editor, and he has made a very pretty paragraph in order to free himself from the consequences. He expresses due penitence for having said "hard things" of Mr. Calhoun, and promises, if a national convention shall appoint him their "great chief," to "follow his war-path and fight in his shade."

The editor of the North Carolinian has copied this paragraph from the Globe, with suitable commendation; but thinks it his duty to give his brother a lecture on the naughtiness of saying "hard things" of political opponents. "In the first place," he says, "it is morally wrong; and in the second place, it often leads to embarrassment, and gives our opponents rich jokes to crack at our expense; as in the present case between the Globe and Mr. Calhoun. It is one of the worst things a political editor can do; for *in the course of time and change we know not what may turn up.*"

The *theory* here dwelt upon by the Carolinian, is somewhat inconsistent with his *practice* as exhibited in other portions of his paper; but it is nevertheless good philosophy. Politicians who cast themselves adrift without principle to guide them, may expect sometimes to find themselves in awkward positions, and very heartily desire "by-gones to be by-gones," as the Globe now does. Having duly lamented over this "grievous error," the Carolinian closes very sentimenfally and sensibly. "Let us live like brothers; and when one differs from another, point out his errors and convince him by argument." This is certainly very good advice; but the editor is like certain doctors we have heard of, who were always very loth to take their own physic.

THE "BROAD SEAL."—The people of New Jersey continue still to manifest their sense of the indignity offered to them in trampling on the Broad Seal of their state. Two of the Jerseymen who so unworthily got into Congress, have been once more condemned by them. Mr. Kille, candidate for Council in Salem county, and Mr. Cooper, candidate for Assembly in Gloucester, at the late election, have both been rejected by decisive majorities.

A WHIG TRIUMPH.—In Bangor (Me.) recently, after three or four unsuccessful ballotings, the Whigs made an *effort*, and elected both their candidates for Representatives. The vote stood—Whig, 639 and 635; Loco, 431 and 413; Abolition, 177 and 171; scattering 46; giving to the lowest Whig a clear majority of five over all opponents. There is much truth in the remark, "the Whigs rarely fail when they *try*."

At a special election in Indiana, for a state Senator to supply the place of Mr. Baird (W.) deceased, Mr. Defrees (W.) was elected by a large majority. This makes the vote on joint ballot in the Legislature a tie.

Two other special elections were to be held to supply the place of two Representatives (Locos) who have died since their election.

A CURE FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The editor of the National Forum has communicated to the public an "infallible" cure for the Tooth-Ache. The remedy in simple, and its effect said to be almost immediate. It is this:—Take equal parts of alum and common salt, pulverise and mix them; wet a small piece of cotton, and cause the mixed powder to adhere; then place it in the hollow tooth. A sensation of coldness will be experienced, which will gradually subside, and with it the torment of the tooth-ache.

We learn from the New York Courier and Enquirer, that a letter has been addressed, by nearly all the prominent merchants of the city of New York, tendering to Mr. Webster a Public Dinner in that city. This compliment, the Courier says, is placed distinctly on the grounds of his instrumentality in negociating the late Treaty with England, and his general administration of our foreign affairs. On those grounds, the compliment is no more than due to the Secretary of State, and is more than due when we consider the compliment that has been already paid in the same quarter to the British negotiator of that Treaty. *Nat. Int.*

Navigation of the Mississippi.—A St. Louis paper, in urging the importance of appropriations by Congress for the improvement of the Western rivers, has the following paragraph in illustration of the mishaps that have recently befallen steamboats at a single point on the Mississippi:

"At a distance of 132 miles below St. Louis, on the Mississippi river, is an island known by the name of Goose Island, near which are numerous snags, which an appropriation of ten or twenty thousand dollars would effectually remove. By the neglect of Western interests by our National Legislature it has remained in its present dangerous condition, at an expense to Western merchants and transporters of a quarter of a million of dollars! Within a very short time, eight steamboats, some of them the pride of our Western rivers, all freighted with the merchandise from the East or the produce of our Western and Southern plantations, have been swallowed up in this 'grave yard,' as our river men justly term it, and their shattered hulls remain as monuments of the injustice of an American Congress."

French Minister to the United States.—It is stated in the Courier des Etats Unis that M. de Bacourt declines returning to Washington. We feared, on his departure, that this might be so. He has left behind, in the diplomatic circle, no more courteous, unpretending, or intelligent member.

The Courier des Etats Unis adds that M. Pageot will succeed M. de Bacourt as Minister. This will be agreeable to all his old friends, and they are numerous on this side; and, connected as he is by marriage with our country, and from long residence knowing us well and speaking our language perfectly, he cannot but be disposed to maintain and strengthen the bands of amity and good feeling between France and the United States. *N. Y. American.*

It is stated in a late French paper, that nearly one-half of the laborers employed on the Vendee Railroad are females, who are preferred by the contractors to men, "on account of their superior docility, strength, and courage!"

JAIL BURNED.—The Ottowa Free Trader states, that on the night of the 28th ultimo the new jail at Hennepin, Putnam county, Illinois, was destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire was caused by a prisoner attempting to make his escape by burning the wood in the door, and calculating to quench the flames as soon as the hole would be large enough for him to escape. But the flames communicated to the other parts of the building, and he was obliged to call on the jailor, who immediately opened the door, and the prisoner escaped while efforts were being made to save the building, which, however, was burned to the ground.

THE NEW MEXICAN MINISTER.

It is officially stated that Gen. Almonte, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico, was presented to the President by the Acting Secretary of State on Thursday. He delivered the following address on his presentation:

"The letter which I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands sufficiently manifests the sentiments of true friendship which animate his Excellency the President of the Mexican Republic toward the Government of these United States. I can assure your Excellency that mine are in perfect accordance with these, and that during the period of my stay in this country, as the Representative of my Nation, I will omit no endeavor to consolidate the friendship between the two nations, which, by their political importance in this hemisphere, by the similarity of their institutions, and for other reasons no less worthy to be considered, but which it would take much time to enumerate, are called to remain in a state of constant amity and good understanding with each other, not only for the promotion of their reciprocal welfare, but also from the fact that they are the protectors and perpetuators of true republican principles, in the vast American Continent. May Providence favor our desires!"

To which the President replied as follows:

"It affords me pleasure to receive you as the Representative of the Mexican Republic, and nothing will be wanting on my part, compatible with the honor of the United States, to encourage that friendly feeling between the two countries which you represent to be the chief object of your mission. Every motive of public interest leads me to hope that your mission will be signalized by confirming and strengthening the bonds of amity and friendship which should always exist between neighboring States, and nothing shall be wanting on my part to bring about so desirable an end."

Brig. Gen. Worth, who, since the termination of the Florida war, has enjoyed a short relief from active duty by a visit to the North, sailed from New York on Wednesday of last week, with his family, for Florida, to resume command in that quarter. *Nat. Intel.*

MARYLAND.—In closing an article on the conduct of the Whigs in certain counties at the recent election, whereby a most shameful defeat was the consequence, the Somerset Herald justly and truly says:

"*The State is still Whig;* and when the time arrives for her to put forth her strength, she will be found as firm in her political principles, and as true to herself and the American System, as she was in 1840. Whenever "Clay and the Tariff" are brought immediately before the people, Maryland will be for them by at least five thousand majority. Though beaten we are not discouraged. The defeat will rouse the dormant energies of the party and invigorate it for future contests."

Governor Tucker, it is said, has intimated that he will not convene the Legislature of Mississippi for the purpose of districting the States, as required by the late act of Congress.

Manufactures are increasing every day in the South. The last Huntsville (Alabama) Herald says: "We understand that arrangements have been made by which several bagging and rope factories will, in a shost time, be put in operation in Jackson county, in this state. Four factories have been for some time past in operation in this county."

The fall trade is gradually falling off. The amount of business this season has been much less than usual. The price of produce has been so low that the farmers have not the means to pay. Goods of all descriptions, but particularly domestics, have ranged at lower prices than we have ever known them to sell at; cotton goods, particularly, which are most protected by the tariff, are as low, if not lower, than they ever have been: thus establishing the fact that although there is a protective duty laid, yet it has not enhanced prices, nor does the consumer pay any increased rate; or, in other words, is he axed to support the manufacturers. There is so much capital and skill in this country that the competition has become quite as great as is desirable; and goods are made with such facility that there is very little profit left to those engaged in manufactures. *N. Y. Express.*

Financial Condition of New York.—The Comptroller's report states that up to Oct. 2d, the expenditures of the current year have been $1,134,055 on *city account*. The expenditures on *trust account* are $3,187,649, making the total $4,321,704. The total amount of the city debt is $13,049,966, of which the cost of the Croton water is $11,575,990.

The Declaration of Texan Independence was signed on the 2d of March, 1839, by 56 persons, of whom 50 were natives of the United States—one of Yucatan—one of England—one of Ireland—one of Scotland, and two of Bexar.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—(*Old School.*)—We learn from the Presbyterian Almanac, for 1843, that there are attached to this branch of the Presbyterians, 1399 Ministers, 140,463 Communicants, (exclusive of 4 Presbyteries not reported,) and 2,025 Churches.

Life in the West—The cheapness of provisions at the West is astonishing A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Illinois, says that it requires two hundred pounds of pork to purchase a pound of tea, thirty miles distant. He adds, the price of a first rate cow and calf, in Stark county, is from eight to ten dollars. Oats, 10 cents; corn, 12½; winter wheat, about 25 cents a bushel; potatoes, at Peoria, 8 cents per bushel; onions, 1s; beef is retailed there at 3 cents per lb. It is a waste of time and money to raise these products for any such prices, and the poor condition of the farmers is not, therefore, to be wondered at. The more they raise, the poorer are they off.

For the Recorder.

MR. HEARTT: The following circumstance which has come to my knowledge, forcibly illustrates the presence of mind and fertility of resources which (sometimes) characterize the gentle sex. If you think it worthy of notice, you may give it to your readers.

A little boy between two and three years of age, while playing with a suspender buckle in his mouth, accidently got it so far down that it stuck in its throat, and produced great pain and distress. The mother immediately ran from the house, wringing her hands, and screaming that her child was dying. Her husband was absent, and the child was left with its grandmother, who immediately seized him and attempted to reach the buckle with her finger; but not succeeding, she ran to her chest and getting an iron knitting needle, stuck the end into a crack in the door and bent it so as to make a hook, which she thrust down his throat, and after two or three attempts caught the buckle and pulled it out; thus very quickly relieving the child from a situation becoming every moment more painful and difficult of relief. If more persons, especially ladies who are heads of families, would in like cases of emergency and alarm, imitate the grandmother instead of the mother, how much pain and distress might be relieved, and how many heavy doctor's bills avoided.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Narrative of the Life and Adventures of EDWARD C. BOLLING; with a full account of his remarkable case of Bigamy; the circumstances connected with which are astonishing; his Trial, sentence by Judge NASH, &c.

This is the title of a Pamphlet, just issued from the Office of the "Milton Chronicle," and offered for sale, to the public, at 25 cents per copy. We think its circulation is calculated to have a good effect, inasmuch as there are two classes of men, the study of whose lives is especially profitable. These are the signally good, and the remarkably bad. The picture of pure and lofty motives, illustrated in a life of virtue, may awaken a generous enthusiasm, and provoke to imitation. So, on the other hand, the fearless delineation of vice may, by the force of contrast, beget disgust; and as the drunkenness of the Helot was made to minister a lesson of sobriety to the Spartan youth, so may men gather admonitions to virtue from the bold exhibition of human profligacy. If we knew a word, stronger than any that our language affords, which might express the concentrated wickedness of a hundred common villanies—some little syllabic formation, which might convey with comprehensive brevity, the idea of a devil's spirit linked to a brute's propensities, EDWARD C. BOLLING, alias SYDNEY T. SMITH, should have the benefit of its merited application. *Ral. Register.*

THE SICKNESS.

Never within the recollection of our oldest citizens, has our village and county been so sickly as during the past two months. And according to all accounts, the same may be said of a strip of country about fifty miles wide, of about the same elevation; beginning at the northern boundary of this State, and running through Caswell, Guilford, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus, and Mecklenburg counties, into York District, S. C., and probably farther south, North and South of us, the sickness seems to have been more fatal than in this region. In Davidson and Cabarrus, on the one side, and York on other, there have been a great many deaths; while in this county, for the amount of sickness, (near one half of our population have been sick,) there have been comparatively, few deaths. Why this particular region or elevation of country has been so signally afflicted, we may say for the past two years, we leave for the scientific to investigate.

We are gratified to be able to state, that for the past ten days the sickness has been rapidly disappearing. We hear of no serious case in the village, and but few in the country around. Those who were very low are recovering, or have got well, and we can rejoice once more in a healthy community. The Yorkville Compiler and Greensborough Patriot also announce the disappearance of the sickness in their respective sections of country. *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its annual session at Louisburg on Wednesday the 26th ultimo, and adjourned on Tuesday the 1st instant. The following is the list of appointments for the ensuing year:

RALEIGH DISTRICT.

JAMES JAMEISON, P. E.

Raleigh, Sidney D. Bumpass.
Raleigh circuit, Charles P Jones.
Smithfield, John Tillett, Bennet T. Blake, sup.
Tar River, Robert C Maynard; one to be supplied.
Granville, Thomas S Campbell.
Pittsborough, Amos W Jones.
Haw River, William H Barnes.
Orange, William W Nesbitt; one to be supplied.
Henderson, Hezekiah G Leigh.
Hillsborough, William Compton.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

ROBERT O. BURTON, P. E.

Washington station, C. Featherston.
Portsmouth and Ocracoke, J B Corn.
Tarborough, Gaston E Brown.
Roanoke, Joseph Goodman, Benjamin M Williams.
Neuse, John W Tinnen.
Plymouth, William Closs.
Columbia, Jeremiah Johnson.
Bath, William Holmes.
Mattamuskeet, Archibald C Allen.

NEWBERN DISTRICT.

DAVID B NICHOLSON, P. E.

Newbern, William E Pell.
Beaufort station, John T Brame.
Snow Hill, Samuel Pearce.
Stantonsburg, Thompson Garrard.
Trent, William M Walsh.
Sampson, Daniel Culbreth.
Topsail, Henry Gray.
Duplin, Edgar L Perkins.
Straits, John R M'Intosh.

DANVILLE DISTRICT.

SAMUEL S BRYANT, P. E.

Danville and Martinsville, William W Albea.
Greensborough station, Ira T Wyche.
Person, William Carter, John A Miller, sup.
Halifax, James W Jeter, Thomas P Pickard.
Guilford, James D Lumsden.
Caswell, Henry Speck, Addison Lea, sup.
Rockingham, John Rich.
Franklin, Alfred Norman, Jehu Hank, sup.
Alleghany, Nathan A Hooker.
Pittsylvania, P W Archer, Nathan Anderson.

SALISBURY DISTRICT.

PETER DOUB, P. E.

Salisbury, Robert P. Bibb.
Iredell, John T St Clair.
Mocksville, William M Jordan.
Patrick, William Anderson.
Jonesville, Washington S Chaffin.
Davidson, James L Nicholson.
Randolph, to be supplied.
Surry, William W Turner.
Wilkes, William T Colson.

Robert J Carson, Agent for Randolph Macon College.

The next Conference will meet at Halifax Court House, Virginia, on the 25th of October next.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, October 31.

Cotton,	7¼ a	8
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 50 a	3 00
Leaf,	3 50 a	7 00

Fayetteville, November 3.

Flour,	5 00 a	5 75
Salt—(sack,)	2 50 a	2 52
(bushel,)	50 a	60
Cotton,	7 a	7¼
Beeswax,	27 a	28

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
10 Thursday	6 52	5 8	New 2 10 25 morn
11 Friday	6 53	5 7	First 9 7 59 after.
12 Saturday,	6 53	5 7	Full. 17 10 13 after.
13 Sunday,	6 54	5 6	Last 25 3 43 morn
14 Monday,	6 55	5 5	
15 Tuesday,	6 56	5 4	
16 Wednesday	6 57	5 3	

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by the first of January, by cash or by note—the first most desirable. He is disposed to extend all proper indulgence, but money must be had to enable him to carry on his business.

WM. H. BROWN.

November 9. 49—

To Rabbit Hunters.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase between three and five thousand RABBIT SKINS, to be taken during the present season. A reasonable price in cash or hats will be given in exchange for the same.

CHARLES S. WARREN.

November 9. 49—tf

2,500 pair of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of his own make and of Northern manufacture, comprising a general assortment for Ladies and Gentlemen, are offered for sale on very accommodating terms for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. Those from the North, mostly of this Fall's purchase, were selected by himself with great care.

I have also received the most superior and extensive assortment of materials for manufacturing that has, perhaps, ever been brought to this market, and believe I am prepared to do work that will not be inferior to any done in the state. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, and give him a trial.

WM. H. BROWN.

November 9. 49—

Leather, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand the following articles, which will be sold for cash only:

Best Philadelphia Calf Skin,
Morocco, for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Seal Skins,
Lining Skins,
Binding Skins,
Shoe Thread,
Boot Webbing,
Boot Chord and Sprigs.

☞ I have also an assortment of Skiver, an article for hatters.

WM. H. BROWN.

November 9 49—

Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR begs leave to inform the public generally, that she has just received a handsome assortment of articles in her line; among which, she would particularly mention, is some excellent Pine Apple and other Cheese, and several barrels of Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The public are invited to give her a call.

November 9. 49—

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petitions of the following Petitioners for their discharge and certificate as Bankrupts, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January, 1843, to wit:

ORANGE COUNTY.

Alfred Waddell, farmer,
Russell James, farmer,
John Horner, farmer,
General Baker, wheel-wright,
William R. Hopkins, farmer,
James Nuttall, inn-keeper,
William Steel, farmer,
William Lloyd, farmer,
Joseph J. Woodrow, tailor,
William Lackey, farmer,
Charles M. Latimer, late merchant,
Joseph L. Moring,
John M. Mason, tinner,
William Durham, farmer,
Thomas Riley, laborer,
Solomon Fuller, saddler,
James M. Watson, saddler,
James A. Morgan, farmer.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. D. C.*

November 4. 49 - 10w

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from William C. Davis, in the town of Hillsborough, on or about the 10th of August last, two mulatto men, by the name of BEN and LEWIS, one about thirty, and the other about thirty two years old, each about five feet ten or eleven inches high. They may yet be lurking about Hillsborough, where one of them (Ben) has a wife. The above reward will be given for the said negroes or ten dollars for either of them, delivered to me near Hillsborough, N. C. or confined in any jail so that I get them.

JOHN B. LEATHERS.
Agent for Wm. C DAVIS.

N. B. The subscriber is authorised to sell Ben as soon as he may be taken.

J. B LEATHERS.

November 9. 49—3w

Stray Bull.

A STRAY brindle and white BULL, with short horns, four or five years old, crop and half crop in one ear, has been grazing with my cattle for some fifteen or eighteen months. The owner can get him by paying all expenses.

JAMES BISHOP.

November 9. 49—3w

Fall and Winter GOODS.

J. Webb, jr. & Co.,

ARE now receiving their supply of Fall and Winter Goods, from New York and Philadelphia, comprising the usual variety brought to this market, which will be sold unusually low for Cash, or to regular customers.

A general credit cannot be given, as our capital is small and the times are hard. Therefore we must decline making small accounts, and conduct our business more upon the Cash principle.

October 5. —44

Just Published,

AND For Sale at Mr. Lynch's Jewellery Shop and at Dr. A. Parks's establishment, "A Narrative of the Life and Adventures of EDWARD C. BOLING, with a full account of his remarkable case of Bigamy," &c. Price 25 cents.

October 26. 47—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

THOUGHTS BEFORE FIGHTING A DUEL.

One of the young men belonging to the Texan navy, who lately fell in a duel at New Orleans, has left a record of his feelings at the moment before he went upon the ground. Com. Moore furnished the editors of the New Orleans Tropic with the matter which we annex. It is full of instruction upon the hackneyed theme of duelling. It was found upon his person after he had received the fatal wound, when he was certainly about to pass that bourne which he had regarded with such doubt and terror. The author of these lines, the victim to a custom equally stupid and brutal, was a mere youth, and his unmatured judgment is some excuse for his abandonment of principles which had evidently been impressed upon his understanding. To settle some point of modern honor, he accepted a challenge, fought and died. Is his murderer satisfied.

Is the conscience of the living more to be envied than the fate of the dead? Yet they have satisfied honor. Falstaff says "honor hath no skill in surgery." But that is the least of honor's deficiencies. It has no skill in curing remorse, or in propitiating an offended Judge, whose law is above all human opinion. But here are the last words of one immolated to this idea of honor. They are doubtless the last reasons that he would urge in its favor. What they amount to let the sensible reader determine.

North American.

Thoughts before Fighting a Duel.—Can any one set down and coolly and calmly think on *death*, without a thrill vibrating every nerve! To think that only a few, very few moments may elapse before his immortal soul will be winging its flight to worlds unknown, and knows not whether it will take its abode amidst a bright throng of angels, or drag its weary way to the dark and fiery abyss prepared for such as I! My God! such thoughts are enough to rack the soul and make the stoutest nerves quail! To bring the haughty and the proud to their knees, and in humble penitence and supplication ask forgiveness of the God who made them! I am morally and religiously opposed to duelling! It does not prove that one is a gentleman, or a brave man, neither does it give satisfaction of an insult; for, to receive an insult and a ball also, is very poor satisfaction to a man of feeling and of honor. Almost any man can raise physical courage enough to fight a duel, but few, alas! too few, are possessed of moral courage sufficient to stem the tide of public scorn, and walk erect through the myriads of hisses spit out by those who are too low in the scale of virtue and morality to respect it in any shape. I trust, and pray, that the public will not condemn the course that I have pursued. There are situations, times and occasions, when men must act with boldness and firmness, to *command* respect from those with whom they are thrown, and I sincerely trust that God will forgive me for the course that I have pursued.

FIELDING R. CULP.

CARD.

DR. WM. CAMERON respectfully offers his professional services to his fellow citizens. He may be found at his residence three miles southwest of Hillsborough, and one mile from the main fork of the Chatham, Woody's Ferry, and Hillsborough roads, when not professionally absent. Having just received a fresh and extensive assortment of MEDICINES, he is prepared to furnish any article that may be wanted on moderate terms.

September 7. 40 - 4m

Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1842.

Nancy Patterson's Heirs at Law.
Petition to sell Land.

IN pursuance of a decree made in this case, I shall offer for sale before the court house in Hillsborough, on Monday the 28th of November next, A TRACT OF LAND lying on second creek of New Hope, adjoining the lands of Mark Picket and the dower tract of Samson Moore's widow, it being part of her dower, and supposed to contain one hundred and twenty-eight acres. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

October 26. 47—4w

Equity Sale.

In Equity—September Term, 1842.

James Craig & others, heirs of Rebecca Craig.
Ex parte, to sell Real Estate.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September Term, 1842 I shall offer for sale, on the 28th day of November next, before the court house in Hillsborough, on a credit of twelve months, A TRACT OF LAND on the waters of New Hope, adjoining the lands of Samuel Strayhorn, William Craig and others, supposed to contain 50 acres, more or less.

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

October 19. 46—4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Thomas Fawcett, admr. vs. *John Crain and others* } Petition to sell Real Estate.

IN this case, the petitioner having made oath on filing his petition, that the defendants John Brantly and wife Nancy, Winship Petty, and Foreman Willoughby and wife Sarah, are not inhabitants of this state, publication is therefore made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, on the fourth Monday of November next, at the court house in Hillsborough, and plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard accordingly.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 45—

Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply.

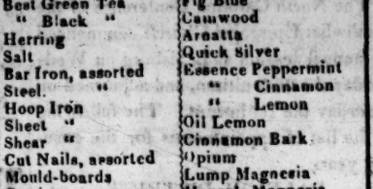
THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure *good* articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including Rio, Java, &c.	Saleratus
Best Brown Sugar	Pearl Ashe
Havanna Sugar	Brimstone
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar	Spanish Brown
Molasses	Miller's Scotch Snuff
Raisins	M'Cahoy's "
Rice	Prussian Blue
Best Green Tea	Venetian Red
" Black "	Nutmegs
Herring	Fig Blue
Salt	Camwood
Bar Iron, assorted	Arcatta
Steel "	Quick Silver
Hoop Iron	Essence Peppermint
Sheet "	" Cinnamon
Shear "	" Lemon
Cut Nails, assorted	Oil Lemon
Mould-boards	Cinnamon Bark
Castings	Opium
Weeding Hoes	Lump Magnesia
Spades and Shovels	Henry's Magnesia
Manure Forks	Box Matches
Polished Trace Chains	Rheubarb Root
Best Chewing Tobacco	Chrome Yellow
Spanish Cigars	Chrome Green
Tupentine Soap	Rotten Stone
Tallow Candles	Lytharge
Sperm "	Castor Oil
Spanish Indigo	Gum Shelac
Madder	Cream Tartar
White Lead, in kegs	Ink Sand
Dry White Lead	Sand Paper
" Red Lead	Ink Powder
Spice	Castil Soap
Black Pepper	Box Mustard
Ground & Race Ginger	Waters
Cloves	Asafœtida
Mace	Vermillion Red
Camphor	Percussion Caps
Putty	Powder and Shot
Salt Petre	Window Glass
Allum	Spanish Whiting
Epsom Salts	Copal & Black Varnish
Glauber Salts	Fresh Hops
Copperas	Best & Common Glue
Ground Log Wood	Train Oil
Lamp Black	Lamp Oil
	Aequefortis
	Starch, &c. &c. &c.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 5. 18—



WATCHES and Jewellery.

EMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages,
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Guilt Lockets,

☞ Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.

May 4. 52—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1842.

Thomas P. Clements and wife, and others,
vs.
Wm. Nichols, adm'r of Ed. Herndon, & others.

Petition for an account.

IT is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that William R. Herndon, Benjamin R. Herndon, Hawkins E Herndon, John R. Herndon, Henderson Owen and Rebecca his wife, Tobias Grider and Mary his wife, William High and Frances his wife, Rufus and Alsey Herndon, infants, and Henry W. Nichols, appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set down for hearing.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price adv. $4 50. 47 - 6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1842.

Joseph G. Royster v. Hardy Royster.

Attachment levied on negro woman Winney, in possession of William Royster.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Hardy Royster, the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next then and there to replyey and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be granted against him.

Witness Charles Mason, clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of September, A. D. 1842

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 46 - 6w

Notice.

ALL those indebted to MEBANE & TURNER must call and settle by November Court, or they will find their notes or accounts in the hands of an officer.

MEBANE & TURNER.

August 17. 37 -

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Pills
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Billious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints of all kinds, headache, giddiness, and nervous debility, eruptive diseases, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy, appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health Fever and Ague of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, foul breath and inward fever, night sweats and general weakness and loss of appetite the mumps swollen face and gums, affections of the bladder, kidney, spleen and plura, and the sicknesses incidental to females, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventatives, and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse, drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

July 12. 32—

The American Family Medicine.

THAT Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have long since obtained a high and enviable distinction amid a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invariable and almost unlimited efficacy without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public and cannot be denied. While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly flown from one individual to another and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolutely astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "MEDICAL MANUAL," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters are promptly and uniformly efficacious in Scrofula in all its hydra headed forms. Dyspepsia whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism both acute and chronic, Jaundice and billious and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other supposed specifics fail; Habitual Costiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills immediately before or after that meal,) Piles even in cases of thirty years standing, Dropsy, Gout and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, biles, tumors, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs, and mucous members; pimples, stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of each of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines; and they can be administered with safety to young children and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

For sale also by

D. HEARTT *Agent.*

August 29. 39 -

THE SUPREME REMEDY FOR
Fever and Ague and Billious Fevers.

THERE is no remedy known either professional or domestic practice, so absolutely, immediately, and permanently efficacious in this prevalent and obstinate malady, as MOFFAT's celebrated and long established LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS. Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon diseases in general, in FEVER and AGUE, and all Billious Affections, they are more so, because in these they are as infallible as any human means can be. This has been proved in more than ten thousand cases, nor is there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here subjoined, and which are also given in Moffat's Medical Manual and Good Samaritan. But to ensure invariable success, these must be rigidly followed.

Fever and Ague, in all its four leading species, is a peculiar *periodical* disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a *periodical* administration of a proper remedy, in connection with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, is the secret of his invariable triumph, while all other practitioners either entirely fail, or only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Anetus, or Ague, is either *Quotidian*, or daily; *Tertian*, or third day; *Quartan*, or fourth day; *Erratic*, or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another; or it is *Complicated*, by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever of a more maligant character. But it is a remarkable fact however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a *fourteenth-day* crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. Dr. Moffat's directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore these: First, take two of the Life Pills at bed time, and next morning before breakfast a full wine glass of the Phœnix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three Pills and the Bitters as before; on the third night four Pills and the Bitters as before, and continue taking four Pills every night for three nights more, with the Bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the Bitters as before prescribed, until and on the *fourteenth day*, with two Pills every night after the seventh day. He will then, and not until then, with positive and invariable certainty, be permanently cured, not only of Fever and Ague, but of whatever billious and liver affections it may have superinduced, or even in any way connected. If, however, the patient should by any neglect, or undue confidence in restored health, omit to take the Phœnix Bitters in the full quantities prescribed at least three times on the *fourteenth day*, Dr. Moffat must not be blamed if the disease should return, and the patient should learn wisdom from affliction, and go through another course of the medicines for a fortnight longer. Obeying these instructions, however, he will be so thoroughly cured, that he may bid defiance to the disease, however unhealthy may be his location or prevalent the malady around him. For children between seven and fourteen years of age, half of the above quantities of the medicines will suffice; for younger children, a quarter of those quantities, to be increased or diminished in proportion as the age varies from advanced childhood to infancy. For very young children, small quantities of the Bitters alone will only be necessary.

This treatment, with these supremely effectual 'LIFE MEDICINES,' has been perfectly triumphant in the worst regions of the Southern and Western country, and around the northern lakes, where the malady prevails with the universality of an epidemic, and the demand for this sovereign remedy has been far greater than the supply. Dr. Moffat's Agents, however, are now well furnished, and will make every effort to send this advertisement into the most afflicted districts. Voluntary and jealously grateful testimonials are received at the proprietor's office in New York by every mail in incredible numbers, to the absolute efficacy of these astonishing medicines, not only in Fever and Ague, other intermittent Fevers, Liver and Bilious affections, and derangements of the digestive functions generally, but also in Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Costiveness, Pains in the sides and limbs, Eruptions of the skin, Scrofula, Piles, Worms, Scurvy, and a host of other complaints, for the cure of which these Vegetable Life Medicines are so preeminently renowned throughout the United States. Knowing, however, that many of these diseases, as well as a most fatal undermining of the general health, are occasioned by Fever and Ague, Dr. Moffat, in his advertisements, invites the special attention of the public to the absolute ascendency of his medicines over this malady, the fountain head of so many others. He has only to add, that the Life Medicines are agreeable and invigorating in their operations, require neither confinement nor change of diet, and have acquired the reputation they have long possessed, not by the usual artificial efforts, but solely by their invariable and extensive usefulness. Prepared and sold by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

Sold also, at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder, by

DENNIS HEARTT, *Agent.*

August 29 39—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1842.

Thos. W. Holden v. William George and others.

Petition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Reding George, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso as to him, and set down for hearing.

Witness James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price adv. $4 50. 47- 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1842.

Zachariah Trice vs. *Henderson Owen and others* } Injunction.

IT is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that Henderson Owen, one of the defendants in this case, appear, plead, answer or demur, on or before the next term of this court, to be held in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, or the bill will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and set down for hearing *ex parte*.

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said court of Equity, at office.

JAMES WEBB, *C & M*

Price of adv. $4 50. 47—

Piano Forte & Music STORE,
Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82—

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames,)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their par shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 03—

The Christian Sun.

THE above indicates the title of a monthly periodical, to be published under the control of the Southern Christian Publishing Committee, so soon as an adequate amount of patronage shall be procured. It is designed to make this sheet the vehicle of religious intelligence exclusively, and a means by which that portion of the Church of Christ, which is denominated THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, may exhibit their views before the world, of the prominent doctrines of the Bible, the organization of the Church, and its true and correct discipline. The evils of sectarianism and disunion will likewise be brought under review, and the proper remedies will be attempted to be applied. No favor will be shown to that disorganizing demon party spirit. The Chistian's proper standard will be set forth in bold relief, as a rallying point for all true Protestants. The Saviour's claims as being exclusively the Head of the Church, will be defended and maintained, and he will be held forth in all the energy and simplicity of divine revelation. A place will likewise be afforded for an account of religious revivals, minutes of conferences, and such like matters. The Sun will be published on a large medium sheet, in newspaper form, on the first day of each month, at one dollar per annum, payable always in advance. The place of publication will be stated by the Committee, of which notice shall be given to subscribers in the first number. On the reception of the first number by the subscribers, the yearly subscription will be considered as due.

Elder DANIEL W. KERR, of Junto, N. C., having been selected by the Committee as editor, communications should be directed to him, Postmaster at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

August 17 37—

N. B. We hope our friends will send on their names immediately. Be not alarmed at hard times. Let us all get better and do better, and then times will be better. Our paper is designed to effect general good—therefore, we hope to have general patronage. Ministers of every name are requested to aid us by their communications on the subject of a general christian union, &c.

A FRIEND.

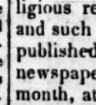
Fresh Lucerne and Clover Seed.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above seeds.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

July 25. 34—

For Sale,



A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, about three miles south west of Hillsborough, containing two hundred and fifty acres, twenty five of which are now now under cultivation. This land is of the best quality of upland in Orange, well watered and heavily timbered. It is within a mile of an excellent Merchant and Saw Mill, and the neighbourhood unexceptionable. The owner of this Land living in Lincolnton, is desirous of selling, and it can therefore be bought on most accommodating terms. Any one desirous of seeing the Land will please apply to the subscriber, or to F. N Waddell, who resides near it.

WM. CAMERON, *Agent.*

August 5. 37—

Disease a Unit.

Impurity of the BLOOD the only Disease.

HOW simple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body. *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* attract all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both unite. All accidents or infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion *impurity of the blood.*

The bowels for instance are costive—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholics, Rhaumatism, Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood; from which arises Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant companions are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, appoplexy, scurvey, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth Pills.

Small pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies: in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health-restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the week part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation, often mortification of the part. Whereas were the Brandreth Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood; the part where it breaks out bad in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acidity or secrecity excoriates the fibres and opens the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used, say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills wills open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, annatural enlargements, liver complaints, gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostrate gland, cured by abstracting with the BRANDRETH PILLS the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life withing you is capable of sustaining

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale Dr. Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Hearit, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington.
Joseph H. Sieeluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

May 10. 23—12m

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by J. Odend'hal to Mrs. E. Watters, will be sold, at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 12th of November next, the Tract of Land and Premises on which Henry Fawcett, decd., formerly lived, and which was lately occupied by J. Odend'hal. The Tract contains forty acres of land, a portion of which is wood land. It has on it also a good meadow. The dwelling and out houses are in good repair; the place having been fitted up by its last occupant for the accommodation of boarders to the Hillsborough Academy, from which it is distant about three fourths of a mile. It is about a mile west of the court house. Six and twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JOS C. NORWOOD, *Agent.*

October 5 44—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their with to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded — And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.